MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1884.

Amusementa To-day, Rijon Opera House-Orpheus and Eurydee, S.F. M. Casino-The Herry War. S.P. M. Cosmopolition I breater On the Yellowstons, S.F. M. Only's Theater Seven Twenty Eight, S.F. M. Grand Opera House-Storm Resten, S.P. M. filobe Dime Museum 255 Howers. Madison Square Theatre Alphe Roses, 130 P. M. Mount Marris Theatre, Harlem -Varity, TP. M. New Park Theatre - Thin of a Kind, 4 P. M. Nilloin Garden - A Wide Frill, 4 P. M. New York Comedy Theatre Confusion, 4 P. M. People's Theatre - The Susaghrann. FP. M. Star Theatre Nationals & P. M. Theatre Comique Cordella's Aspirationa. & P. M. Thalia Theatre-De Kondiran. & P. M.

Their Theater—De Ribbits F. M.
Tony Paster's Theater—Variety, S.P. M.
Daton Square Theater—Separation, S.P. M.
24 Av. Theater—Waited, a Patier, S.P. M.
Eth Av. Theater—Proposition, S.P. M.
Sath St. Theater—Pic Courses, S.P. M. Advertising Rates.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertis

ng: large type, 30 cents; and preferred positions, 50 ents to \$2.50, according to classification. Werett, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 73 cents to \$2. The regular circulation of THE SUN for

week ending Feb. 9, 1881, was: 140.580 Thursday ... 124.510 Friday ... 124.576 Weekly ...

Total for the week ...

How Is New York ?

It seems to be generally believed that two things are settled in regard to the next Pres idential election. One is that no candidate will succeed unless he can carry the State of New York. The other is that the tariff will be forced into the contest and be among the leading issues of the campaign.

Assuming this to be the case, will it not be well for any party that hopes to prevail in the approaching struggle to find out and carefully consider just how New York stands on the tariff question? New York is a close State, and it would not be safe to make a mistake in respect to a matter on which the result of the contest may turn.

The Rush for Appropriations.

Senator MORRILL is auxious to get rid of the surplus in the Treasury. He carried a bill through the Senate a few days ago granting \$777,568.98 for the marble terraces and grand stairways of the Capitol building. He said it would require two years to complete this work, but he asked that the whole amount be appropriated at once, in order that contracts might be made for the building materials.

The House of Representatives will not be apt to vote any appropriation which extends two years beyond the present fiscal year, especially when the so-called improvement is already actually in progress under an existing appropriation.

Encouraged by this success, Mr. MORRILL asked the Senate the next day for about \$4,000,000 to build a new structure for the library of Congress. More than half a million of this is to be applied to the purchase of a site cast of the Capitol grounds. This job has been pending before Congress for several years, backed by a formidable lobby of landowners who propose to sell their property at very high figures. .

There are large and now useless reservations of public land at Washington which might properly be assigned to the library. If a building must be creeted.

The vast accumulations in the library come chiefly from the operation of the Copyright law of July 8, 1870, which requires that two copies of every book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, or photograph, and of all models and designs intended to be perfected as works of art shall be filed with the Librarian of Congress.

Divested of this burden, which might be transferred to one of the departments, there probably would be found abundant space in the Capitol for all the needs of the library proper. Mr. MORRILL stated that the terraces, when finished, would give ten committee rooms, equal to the very best, and also seventy-four other rooms, from twenty to forty feet long and about twenty feet wide, for the storage of documents, &c. If we accept this statement as correct, the Senator from Vermont has materially weakened the force of his appeal for the four-million-dollar job.

The surplus in the Treasury stimulates all these schemes. Mr. CHANDLER wants seven more new cruisers immediately, and seven additional vessels each successive year, until seventy steel ships are on the list. The Mississippi River Commission modestly ask for millions to fill the pockets of contractors. The River and Harbor patriots want ten millions to start their schemes of jobbery. The projectors of public buildings would, perhaps, compromise on five or six millions for this year. The Whiskey Ring bill would yield many millions. The Pension Ring agents are working up a job of one hundred millions to begin with.

Far better that there should be a deficiency in the Trensury than that this rushing pellmell for appropriations should be encouraged. It leads to corruption, plunder, and criminal collusion between public servants and venal speculators. Enforced economy at any cost is preferable to a consuming extravagance, which is as wasteful as it is demoralizing.

Senator Hoar Goes to New Orleans.

In pursuance of Mr. Sherman's resolution certain election outrages which are said to have been perpetrated in Copiah county, Mississippi, are to be investigated. Mr GEORGE FRISHE HOAR is to lead a subcommittee of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the hunt for outrages in Mississippi. Next to getting a crumb of patronage, or uttering virtuous declamation in behalf of civil service reform, a Southern outrage is the most cherished treasure of Mr

With an apparently promising opportunity before him to gratify one of his dearest desires, one might think that Mr. Hoan would fly as fast as parlor cars can go to the wilds of Mississippi, pick up imaginative testimony and affidavits of horrors as horrible to be told as his time allows, and then hie back to Washington with his aut-committee, and compose a speech to make the haughty South tremble, and the Worcester Spy weep for pride in the pride of Worcester. Mr. HOAR and his sub-committee, however, have determined to go to the scene of the Copiah outrages by way of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans. They are afraid to go to Copiah county. The people of Copiah are excitable fellows, who might arise in wrath and make several vacancies in the United States Senate. The people of Copiah would massacre any witnesses who dared to give the kind of testimony Mr. Hoan and his subcommittee are looking for. Perhaps, too that kind of testimony couldn't be found in sufficient quantity in Copiah County. It can be found in quantities to suit at New Orleans. No doubt Honest JOHN SHERMAN has told

leans as an affidavit-producing centre. Mr. SHERMAN was there in 1876.

The cooking in Copiah is, as Mr. HOAR and his sub-committee justly urge, likely to be primitive, and to be rich only in fried abominations. The cuisine at the St. Charles is much better. And it costs more. The greater distance of Washington from New Orleans than from Copiah also has a part in bringing Mr. HOAR and his sub-committee to their praiseworthy determination The more an investigation costs the Government, the merrier for the investigators.

Far be it from us to distrust the wisdom of Mr. Hoan and his sub-committee in preferring the delicacies of the New Orleans markets to the rustle messes of Coplah county. If Mr. HOAR's temper is any test, his liver is disturbed. For the peace of the Senate, it is well that he should live well. We should think, however, that he would have preferred to come to one of the hotels of this city and investigate.

Mr. Hoan and his sub-committee are bound to have a good time. There are many hap pinesses in a Senator's life, and hunting out rages in a hotel which has a fine bill of fare and a well-stocked wine cellar is not the least of them. Yet there are ill-patured persons who will say that to incur unnecessary expense by solding in Louisiana an investigation of a Mississippi election is an outrage as great as any that Mr. Hoan and his sub-committee are likely to ferret out.

Forest Legislation.

The discussion in which the newspapers of he country have been engaged during the last few months in regard to the forests, has produced the natural result in a crop of bills ntroduced into the Legislatures of various tates, and framed with more or less skill and knowledge of the subject.

The readers of THE SUN are familiar with he two Adirondack bills now before the Legislature of this State. The first of these bills, introduced by Mr. Lansing, seeks to prevent, in the interest of the lumbermen, he preservation of the forests which protect he watersheds of the principal streams of the State. The second, generally spoken of as the Chamber of Commerce bill, provides for the adequate protection of at least the most important portions of the forests of northern New York.

A bill has also been introduced into the New York Assembly "to promote and encourage the planting of forests." It is proposed by this bill that any land in the State shall be exempted from all taxation for a period not to exceed thirty years if each acre is planted with six hundred forest trees. Such a bill should not, of course, become law. Under its provisions the owner of city or suburban property might escape all taxation on his land for a long period of time by planting upon each acre six hundred willow or cottonwood cuttings or by surrounding it with a double hedge of trees, for this act specifies only that the six hundred trees shall be planted as near as practicable and at equal distances from each other.

Laws similar to intention, although much less liberal in scope, were enacted a few years ago in Massachusetts and other New England States. They provide that land not exceeding in value \$10 to \$25-the amount varying in different States shall, when planted with not less than two thousand trees to the acre, be exempted from taxation for a period of ten years succeeding the year in which a majority of the trees shall have attained an average height of four feet. These laws provide also that only the planting of certain specified valuable forest trees shall entitle the land to exemption from taxation. A bill modelled upon the Massachusetts law would be preferable in every respect to the loose bill now before the New York Assembly.

It is, however, more desirable at the present time to encourage by legislation the protection in the Eastern States of the forests already in existence than to endeavor to stimulate the planting of trees upon a large scale. The time when it will be found profitable to plant and cultivate trees in a sufficient number to make any appreciable influence upon the lumber supply of the country, has not yet come. It costs a very great sum of money to plant and cultivate even a thousand acres of white pine trees; and yet a thousand acres of white pine, if planted this year, could not at the end of half a century keep a stagle second or third class Michigan mill running half a year. The consumption of lumber in this country is enormous; and if the native forests, which men no longer very young must see disappear unless the necessity of the case develops a new policy for their management, are to be replaced by forests reared by human hands, vast capita and enormous energy must be expended in the undertaking.

Certain trees needed for special purposes can be raised cheaply and profitably in the ordinary routine of farm management, but our great supply of lumber must be drawn from the native forests as long as any native forest remains upon any part of this continent. It is the native forests, therefore, which demand the attention of the lawmakers and the public. They should be protected, as far as practicable, from the danger of destruction by fire; they should be made as safe and attractive to hold as the nature of such property will allow. Very great fortunes have been made in this country by holding forest property; and still greater fortunes will be made in the future if the danger to it from fire and the burdens of taxation can be reduced within reasonable imits. A bill intended to reduce, as far as possible, the expense of holding forest property has lately been introduced into the New Jersey Senate. It provides that no taxes whatever shall be collected upon forest or sprout land, used exclusively as such, but that all the taxes shall be collected upon the annual product of such land. The crop, and not the forest or the land, is taxed. The objection to such a law will be made that in towns where the forest area is large its exemption will cause hardship by increasing the burdens imposed upon other property. Still, the New Jersey plan, on the whole, is preferable to that devised in Massachusetts, and now under legislative consideration in that State, in the form of a bill which exempts from taxation in any town forests in which the trees are not less than twenty feet high to the amount of the town's proportion of the State tax. In other words it is proposed that the State pay back to the owners of such forest property the amount levied upon their property, provided that amount does not exceed in any town the amount of the State tax. Such a law might double the State tax outside of the cities while it would tax the whole community in the interest of the forest owners, without se curing for the community any control whatever over the forests or their management.

It is not probable that either the New Jersey or the Massachusetts bill will be enacted this year. This whole subject is new to the people of this country. It is beset with many difficulties, and demands longer and more careful consideration than it has yet received It is not surprising, therefore, that these early atttempts at legislation are crude and unsatisfactory. It is only surprising that Mr. Hoan about the advantages of New Or- | such attempts have been made at all, or that

any State or any individual can seriously set about preserving the forests, in the face of the attitude of the general Government to-

vard them It is indeed useless to endeavor to stay the destruction of our forests as long as the Government, in full knowledge of all the facts, deliberately, openly, and needlessly hastens their destruction, by paying a bounty to the very men who destroy them, that their energy and zeal may be stimulated to greater exertion. A few men are allowed to grow inordinately rich, while the whole country is

threatened with swift and certain ruin. The duty upon lumber should be repealed The forests should be relieved from this great, this needless drain upon their resources. The first step toward forest pro tection is the removal of the import duty upon lumber. As long as this duty remains it is folly to hope that any less direct or effective measure can produce any real or lasting relief, or that our forests can much longer support the enormous and wasteful drains made upon them.

When the Brooklyn Bridge Will Pay-The recent foggy and rainy weather has given a great impetus to travel over the Brooklyn Bridge. On Thursday, for instance, the receipts were \$1.775, and the business done was the next to the largest on any day since the opening, with the exception of

Evacuation Day, Great as the late increase was, it would doubtless have been much greater if the rail way facilities had been better and really dequate. The Brooklyn Union thinks it quite probable that if the railway service could satisfy the demand, the cars would carry at this season, even at the present rate of fare, fifty or sixty thousand people a day instead of half that number. We do not doubt that such would be the case.

But the obstruction of ferry travel is only accidental and of infrequent occurrence and brief duration. As an offset to it the bridge suffers from disadvantages of its own in cold and tempestuous weather.

Still, the late experience indicates that there is a possibility, if not a probability, that the bridge can be made to pay its way in the future if it is managed with anything like the skill and enterprise put into ordinary allway management. First of all, however the ear service must be improved and ex tended. As it is, it would hardly be sufficient for a third or fourth rate city, though the bridge connects populations aggregating more than two million souls.

It has been apparent from the beginning that the great use of the structure would be as a railway bridge; and since the cars have ectually been running with some certainty and regularity it has been practically demonstrated that such is to be its function. On Thursday last, of the total receipts of \$1,775 the cars brought in \$1,445, while from tenms the amount obtained was only \$236, and from pedestrians only \$94.

Yet it seems that, do the best they can, the bridge authorities are able to carry on their cars no more than 6,000 passengers an hour. With a railway service so clearly inadequate, the structure can never be made to pay. It can never be regarded by the people of the two cities as a trustworthy line of travel. It is with the bridge as it is with the elevated railways. The great rush of travel is confined to a very few hours of the day, in the morning and toward six o'clock. Until the car service is sufficient to meet that rush, however great it may become, it will be unsatisfactory, and the mass of travellers to and from Brooklyn will continue to take the ferries over the river.

When, however, the rate of fare on the bridge railway shall be reduced to two or three cents, when accommodations for rapidly carrying all the travel shall be provided, and when the structure shall connect our elevated railway system with one in Brooklyn, the bridge may be made to pay,

Mahone's Little Navy.

In very vigorous language Mr. Chandler has disapproved the finding of the court martial which acquitted Chief Engineer WILLIAMSON of any blame in regard to the repairs of the machinery of the Pinta at But this pron means excuses the extravagance and jobbery on that vessel, which Mr. CHANDLER himself despatched to the assistance of Boss MAHONE in his Virginia campaign.

Everybody knows that the Norfolk Navy Yard was used to help MAHONE, and that Mr. Chandler refused to order a court on charges preferred against Commandant MAYO, because the exposures would have brought discredit on the Navy Department and on himself.

The money squandered on the Pinta went into the pockets of Mahone's henchmen, and the facts are not changed, nor is the scandal diminished, by making a scapegoat of Engineer WILLIAMSON at this late day. WILLIAMSON may be answerable for all that CHANDLER alleges, but the Secretary is not for that reason less guilty of having allowed the Pinta to be kept at Norfolk and "repaired" there at a cost of \$125,000 to furnish aval assistance in Mahone's campaign.

Politics and Business.

"Business would be better," said the President of the National Association of Stove Manufacturers the other day, "if we could have less politics and fewer elections."

This sort of talk is quite common, especially just before a Presidential election. It is based on a mistaken view of things. An active interest in political matters, which means an active interest in the wise organization and proper administration of the Government under which we live, need not be prejudicial to any business enterprise whatever. Indeed, business suffers more because business men take too little interest in poli-

tics than because they take too much. Besides, a man does not want to live the life of a mere oyster, fattening on the good things the world gives him, and taking no note of what is going on outside his shell. The conversation of some people would indicate that they think the whole aim and purpose of human existence is the accunulation of wealth. Even for a stove maker it should not be all of life to sell stoves. An intelligent participation in polities keeps a man alive and awake, broadens his views, and gives him something to think of outside his own personal and selfish occupations.

The President of the National Association of Stove Manufacturers probably forgot that those countries which have the least politics and fewest elections are absolute monarchies

The Sublime Porte declines to take the initiative in any steps toward defining its future relation to its African dependencies, and its Ambassador in London has intimated to Lord GRANVILLE that his Government will await the action of England. The Ports has some sus picion that England designs to intrust it with the task of dealing with the MAHDI, an opportunity which it will not too gratefully embrace

It is pleasant to see the sudden interes which Senator RIDDLEBEROKE is taking in civil service reform. There has been a feeling that he and his distinguished colleague have used the Federal patronage in a way quite inconsistent with civil service reform, but Mr. RIDDLE-BERGER is " prepared to show the falsity of all

the claptrap that has been heard about the dis-

tribution of Federal patronage in Virginia."

If any part of the remarkable resolution be has introduced about removals made by certain officers of the Senate and of the House should be adopted, he ought to take advantage of the opportunity and show that Manone and he iave been maligned.

The matter with Mr. RIDDLEBERGER seems to be that he hasn't as much patrouage as he would like to have.

Before the Assembly Committee on Cities, JOHN B. HASKIN reiterated on Saturday his charge that FRANKLIN EDSON secured the united Democratic nomination for Mayor two years ago by promising to reappoint three Tammany Commissioners, and to divide the remainder of the patronage between Tam-many and the County Democracy upon the nmendation of the leaders of those organizations. He testified that this promise was made in John Kelly's house in Sixtyninth street, and that Col. Wood, Gen. SPINOLA. RICHARD CROKER, SIDNEY P. NICHOLS, J. J. GORMAN, and JOHN KELLY were present when it was made.

Mayor Epson testified that he made no speific promise, but merely intimated that the appointments would be given to Democrats. JOHN KELLY, when questioned as to Mr Haskin's specific charge against Epson, re used to answer.

It will now be proper for the committee to subpona Mesers, Choken, Nichols, Gorman WOOD, SPINOLA, and EDWARD KEARNEY. Meantime the Legislature would do well to postpone the consideration of the bill to give

the Mayor autocratic power. Secretary Chandles evidently has no us for Congress, in the GREELY relief enterprise except to receive from it an order in blank or the Treasury, to be filled up with any amount

hat he may find convenient.

Mr. Ulrich, one of the Commissioners of Emigration, has sued the New York Central and Hudson River Ralirond Company to re-cover \$10,000 as damages for injuries he received in the accident at Spuyten Duyyil in 1882. One f the defences of the corporation is that Mr. Untitle was using a free pass containing stipulation that the company should not be liable for accidents to the deadhead. It sp. pears that Mr. Unucu had bought a sent in a drawing-room car, so that he was not travel-ling entirely in forma panperis, and besides, the ase is likely to be decided upon other grounds. But even if the great army of officeholding deadheads knew that they could receive ne compensation for heads and legs broken in the course of their travels, no change of heart could be expected. The deadheading official will part with his limbs-as he has to some imes-with his life or with his office; but while he is in office he will not part with the proud privilege of eleemosynary travel.

Should an Anglo-Indian force of six thousand men, comprising all three arms, be landed at Suakim and marched across the country to Berber, an entirely different face would be put upon the Soudan war. There is at present good eason to suppose that such a force could reach the Nile, and that, if promptly despatched, it would prove a serious obstacle to the Manni's further progress. But since all the military movements in the Khedive's interest have always hitherto been made a little too late, it is probable that Khartoum will have surrendered before that time, if seriously assaulted. Mean while. Sinkat is deliberately left to a fate likely to prove herrible for men, women, and children.

The five or more English noblemen whom G. Washington Childs, A. M., has collected at Philadelphia will have the pleasure of seeing some relies which recall the memory of another though less famous, master of the lyre. An admirer of Mr. CHILDS has thoughtfully sent to the poet the table upon which Tom Moore wrote some of his verses, a little harp which once through Bordentown, N. J., the light of music shed, and a few other articles that once belonged to him. Interesting as these things are to admirers of Moone, and honorable as it is to honor the great obituary poet of Pennsylvania, one feels that the harp once twanged by Moore is not deep and sad enough of tone to express the throbbing and passionate music ontained within G. Washington Childs, A. M. It is well that he should honor these relies, as it is well that he should amass clocks; but his poems defy both Time and Ton Moore:

"Yea, the wide world weeps, and the tide of tears there is no man hath strength to stem.

When song sights soft from the plaintive inte of G. Wasn-18gron United, A. M."

No doubt the bill which has been introduced into the House for appointing Lieut. RHODES, the hero of the Gay Head rescue, to a vacancy in the United States Navy, is well agant, but it would be in one respect an illchosen way of rewarding him. Why should be be transferred to the navy? He is just the sort of man that is wanted where he is, in the revenue marine, a service that constantly finds opportunities, along our enormous coast line, for important and useful work.

Cincinnati must hear with some uneasiness of the organization of the Chicago Grand Opera Festival for 1885. Formerly the Ohio me tropolis was the admitted centre for pork, When Chicago began to trench upon its glory in that respect, local pride in Cincinnati, by an easy transition, shifted itself to music of the monster sort. And now insatinte Chicago, not content with snatching the pork laurels of Cincinnati, is to invade her hitherto undisputed leadership in the matter of prodigious festi-vals! Can it be that the future Paris of America is on the shores of Lake Michigan

The Flower Boom in Central New York. From the Syranuse Courter,

A compilation of the remarks of the Hon-loswell P. Flower in the House of Representation, For e-seventh Congress, presents in forcible manner the views of that gentleman upon leading questions that af feet the interests of the people, on whose side Mr. Flower is always to be found. His specules summonstrate his broad and liberal statesmanship and his devotion to Democratic principles. Through them all there are evdences of a humanity which is both tender and strong,

evincing a generous heart.

Concerning internal revenue taxation, Mr. Flower tood for a repeal of the whole system of taxation, ex cept the tax on distilled spirits. These taxes, he de-clared, should be reduced in the interest of public scon-omy, and in the interest of pure elections. On the quesion of Chinese immigration he declared that the quetion was, "Shall we protect our labor, or allow it to be degraded to the coole standard "--whether we will afford protection to our laborers, or be content to pro-tect capital only, and leave labor out of consideration. Concerning the river and harhor appropriation he de-chared that "as a whole it is a gigantic swindle upon the people. It has grown from the surplus of revenue, which ought not to be: "Mr. Flower protested against the passage of the bill in the name of the laboring people whose scanty earnings are recklessly squandered by greedy and corrupt dovernment officials. In relation to the bill proposing to vote \$10,000,000 a

year for five years for school purposes, Mr. Flower de dared that such bills should teach the House that it is collecting to a much revenue. He was in favor of edu-nating the illiterate people of the country, but the peo-ple of New York attend to that very well themselves. His speeches on "Rovenue Reform" were exhaustive and masterly orations. In his remarks on constitu-tional amendment Mr Flower declared that the Con-stitution of the United States had been the guiding star of his political existence, the light by which he had read he words of statesmen and the policies of parties.

The impression made upon the people by Mr. Flower's speeches in Congress is still vivid in their minds. Itis every utterance concerning questions of vital interest was the utterance of a statesman of the broadest and

The Dude and the Dog. From the Boston Post. He was a dude of the extreme kind. He

nave been more so. His overcost was short, his atong, his collar high, his fromeers so tight that seem he must have greated his free to get into a shoes pointed. As he contract the reading he hotel except hely tooked at him, and a smill off. There was no principle does not he reconsists

A REMARKABLE ADVENTURESS. The Tailor's Daughter who Married Prince

Paris, Jan. 28. One of the events of the past week was the death of the Marquise do Palva. She will take her place gallery of illustrious women of the entegory of Ninon de l'Enclos, Mme, de Mainte-non, Mme, Tencin, Mme, Du Deffant, and Mme, Geoffrin. Madame la Marquise was simply an adventuress, a woman who never needed to be emancipated from any prejudice of morality or sentiment; a painted Jezebel, if you like, but a woman for all that, and a wo-man of the kind that fascinates contemporaries and excites the curiosity of posterity Her maiden name was Theresa Pauline Lachman. Her father was a tailor at Moscow, and he first husband was Francois Villoing, the cutter of the paternal establishment. One morning Theresa left her husband and started out to conquer the world, having for arms her beauty and her wit and a wonderful talent for music. She came to Paris, and her first conquest was the planist Henri Hertz whom she accompanied in his professional tours as his wife. Her restless ambition led her even to induce Hertz to take her to court, but some inquisitive peo ple looked into her past and it was discovered hat the Hertz household was imperfect, inasmuch as François Villoing was still living; indeed, he continued to live until 1849. So, when Mme, Hertz made her triumphant entry in the Saile des Marcchaux at the Tuilories, an official suggested to her that she had made a mistake. The adventuress comprehended the situation, turned on her heel and abandoned Hertz, whose flag could n longer cover her. During her liaison with Henri Hertz the beautiful Russian had great success in Paris. She had support at her house after the opera. Theophile Gautier wrote sonnets in her honor. She was received almost everywhere, thanks to her passport as a foreigner and thanks to the protection of her pseudo-husband. At this time, about 1845, the Parisian women had scarcely rediscovered powder; Mme. Heriz already, in spite of her radiant beauty, used to paint her face and neck all over with the true Circassian craze for magnillage. She used to say that she never fell dressed unless she had painted her face.

Having broken with Hertz, Theresa went to London, and, after a period of struggles and disappointments, she succeeded in having hal a dozen fortunes at her feet, including that of Lord Dudicy. Thanks to this champion, sh was enabled, on her return to Paris, her tailor husband having died in the meantime, to allow herself the luxury of a third husband. genuine husband this time, the Araujo de Païva. The marriage was celebrated in June, 1851. The Marquis, however, was only a grandee of Portugal, and his estates be youd the Pyrenees were only castles in Spain. Theresa took his title and gave him \$200 a month to console him for the sacrifice he made n renouncing her company. So it was that the Marquis disappeared and Mme, de Palva estabished herself in a fine mansion in the Champs Elysées, where she reigned for years over one of the most brilliant salons of the century, as far as intellect is concerned. The habitués were Engène Delacroix, the painter, Auber, the composer, Theophile Gautier, Edmond and Jules de Goncourt, Emile Augier, Ponsard of the Academy, Paul Bandry, the painter, Ca-banel, Pradier, Emile de Girardin, Bouneplan, Du Sommerard, Paul Lacroix, Paul de Saint-Victor, Arsene Houssaye, Gérôme, Hébert,

banel, Pradier, Emile de Girardin, Bonueplan, Du Sommerard, Paul Lacroix, Paul de Saint-Victor, Arsene Houssaye, Gérome, Hébert, Gustave Faubert, Moitke, the Chevalier Nigra, diplomatists, artists, poets, men of letters.

It is needless to say that men like these would not be assiduous at the Wednesdays and Sundays of a mere painted Jezebel. Mme, de Paiva was more than that. She was one of the remarkable women of the century, remarkable by the force of her will, remarkable for her intelligence. In her company you had some one to task to in whatever language you spoke. In her the fominine quality of intuition was developed to a supreme degree; she knew everything without lavving learned anything; she had read only in the book of file, but she knew that book by heart.

While in London Mme, de Paiva met the Count Henckel de Donnesmarck, an immensely rich gentleman, cousin of Prince Bismarck. I believe, and brother of the Count Henckel who was Governor of Alsace-Lorains immediately after the German occupation in 1876. The Count Henckel saw her again at Paris, then at Baden, then at Vienna, and then at Constantinople, One day he stooped the fingitive whom he was not pursuing, and offered her his hand. I cannot give you mine, 'she replied.' I have aiready been married three times,' Very good, Marquise, I will wait.' The Count Henckel became one of the friends of the house; he made Mme, de Paiva a present of the immense chateau and domain of Pontehartrain, famous as the residence of Mme, de la Vailiere, one of the finest estates in France, and one of the biggest Booses. The chateau has just as many windows as there are days in the year. Finally, when the Marquise, once more a widow, married the Count Henckel, cousin of the Iron Chancellor. Furnes was scrupationisty respected, and maturally after the conquest she could hardly resume her old life. The sympathetic chain was broken, and those of her friends who could not forget twenty years of charming hospitainty only ventured to come to see her on the siy. For that matt

Empress sold at London after the battle of Sedan. She had a pair of earrings, two diamonds, that cost the one \$100,000 and the other \$200. can. She had a pair of earrings, two diamonds, that cost the one \$100,000 and the other \$200,000,000, without counting the expenses of an envey who was sent to India expressly to make the pair. At Pontchartrain she employed an army of gardeners exclusively for the supply of her Paris table, which was most richly served.

M. de foncourt once told me the following ancedete: He was walking in the garden at Ponchartrain with Arsene Houssaye when the latter said to him: "What do you think can be Mme, de Paiva's fortune?" "Eight or ten milions of francs" resided Goncourt. "You are mad, my dear Goncourt." Interrupted Mme, de Paiva's suddenly from a side afley. "Ten milions! Why, that would only give about flve hundred thousand francs in Income. Do you think that with that sum I could give you peaches and grapes in January? Five hundred thousand francs? Why, my table alone casts that much."

This table, according to M. de Goncourt, was splendidly served; all the accessories were exceedingly rich, and the ordinary wine glasses cost \$20 or \$30 each. M. de Goncourt remarked how carious it was to hear after dinner the music of the Jardin Mabille, situated at the back of the massion, sounding like the cehe of the beginnings and of the past of the hostess.

In Mme, de Paiva the brain absorbed all the faculties of the heart. Those who knew her intimately declare her to have had neither sensibility nor affection nor innules. She neted always by reason and in cold blood, and yet she was empable of friendship but it appears to have been like the friendship of man and man But about all this we shall deutitiess read much in fortheoming memours, for it is evident from the importance attached to the exent of her death in the edus and in the salons, that

rom the importance attached to the event of the death in the clubs and in the salons that dime, de Paiva will have a considerable place in the anecdotic and literary history of her

In appearance Mme. de Palva was of a very In appearance Mme, de Paiva was of a very pronounced Russian type. She was a brunette, with enormous eyes almost protrading, the nose slightly flattened in the Caimuck style, the mouth large and with fleshy line. She by no means realized the type of classic beauty, but she had a strangeness in her physiognomy a singularity that attracted and fascinated even more than beauty. The shoulders, the arms, and the hands were surerb, and even when she was over sixty years of age Mme, de Paiva could appear discilleder without fearing invidious comparisons. The masculinity of the mind of Mme, de Paiva revealed itself in her administrative capacity. It was she who established her nines in Silesia, and her mills, which together employ some 5,088 pairs of hands. She died last week at Newdelck at the age of 72. Is in of strange to think that this hands. She died last week at Newceick at the age of 72. Is it not strange to think that this handler of millions, this queen of splender and eigrance, this enchantress of some of the most splendid intellects of Europe, began life as Theresa Pauline Lachman, the daughter of a little Moscow tailor? Theodoke Child,

Hell Gate's Electric Light Tower

Work has been resumed on the electric tower at field Gate, and it is expected that it will be compicted carry in the summer. Active work will not be resumed at Flood Rock until Congress grants another appropriation.

WENDELL PHILLIPS FOR DISUNION. His Remarkable Speech at Boston Before the Ontbreak of the Rebellion.

BOSTON, Feb. 10 .- When Mr. Finerty of Illineis, on Friday, offered his resolution in the House, honoring the memory of Wendell Phillips, Mr. Eaton of Connecticut called out "I object," and the effect was that the Speaker could not at that time receive the resolution. Mr. Eaton is credited with saying privately, in explanation of his course, that the resolution was badly worded, and described Mr. Phillips not only as a great orator, which he unquestionably was, but as a statesman, which he as certainly was not; and that when the South pronosed to secode, the great agitator also did his utmost to break up the Union.

Mr. Enton's allusion is presumably to an address which Mr. Phillips delivered on Sunday Jan. 20, 1861, in the Boston Music Hall, before the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society Those whose memories go back to that time of intense public excitement, when the future was so ominous, will recall that the Governor of the State, the Adjutant-General, the count Sheriff, and the Mayor of the city stationed themselves close by to meet a threatened outbreak against the speaker; that police officers were scattered through the crowded hall, and large reserve force secretly held ready a few

a large reserve force secretly held ready a few rods distant.

Wendell Phillips was then at the climax of his rhotorical power and fame, and, inspired by the teoling that the hour he had worked for during a quarter of a contury had come, he delivered a speech which proved at once an unsurpassed speedmen of his oratory and a clear statement of his all-ruling political idea. You may be interested in these typical passages of the following morning:

The Lord regreth; let the earth relote. "The Coverant with death samuladathe Agreement with field is tracked to piece." The chain which has held the slave yet on since 1781 is parted. That years ago southern leaders, sixteen years ago Northern abelitionists, an annualed their purpose to seek the dissolution of the American Union. Who dreamed that success would come so soon? South Carolina, bankroit, alone, with a hundred thousand more slaves than these, four blacks to three whites within her border, sharken is the feet of 25,000,000 of people in defence of an alea. It would New England could count one State as feeriess among her six. Three states have followed her example. Probably the rest of the slave States, or many of them, will find themselves untile to resist the infection—and then the whole merciess conspirers of 175 states.

Suppose a State has no right to secode, of what consequence is that? A Union is made up of wilding States, not of computered provinces. There are some rights, not of computered provinces. There are some rights, out to the desired of the provinces. South Caralina may be provided to the state grant of the control of the c

Heat of the state of the state

Now, if the Union created for us a fresh Gelconda every month, if it made every citizen wise as Solomon, biameless as St. John, and safe as an angel in the courts of Heaven, to cling to it would still be adaminable crime, hateful to teel, while its cement was the blood of the negro-while it, and it alone, made the crime of slaveholding possible in fitteen States.

Sacrifice anything to keep the slaveholding States is the Umont dood ferrial! We will rather build a broage of gold and pay their toll over it—secondary them on with glad noise of trumpets, and "esceed the partin guest." Let them not stand on the order of the wolfing but go at once." Take the forts, cipply on point, but go at once." Take the forts, empty arranals and substreasuries, and we will lend then side jewels of gold and jewels of silver, and Egyp gold when they are departs it.

A Union whose despotism is so cruel and searching that one-half-our lawyers and one-half-our merchangstude consequence for hierarchine the nome of Martin Liber and John Milton, of Algernon Sydney and Henryane, of John Jay and Samuel Adams, I declare such Union a Talliere.

Dismion is Abolition: That is all the value Dismion has for me. I care nothing for forms of government No foreign State dare found us, united or disminted. I matter not to me whether Massachusetts is worth outtous and unitions. As new, or two thousand, as shought be, if she had no Carolina to feed, protect, an early the mails for. The music of disminut to me i that not its touch the slave breaks into voice, shouting his multice.

In my son! I believe that a dissolution of the Union, are to result specific in the abolithm of slavery, would be a lesser cvil than the slow, failering, discussed, gradually dying out of slavery, constantly poisoning us with the festering remains of this corrupt political, social, and therapy slave.

Take your distorted Union, your nightmars monster, out of the light and range of those laws of trade and competition; then, without any sacrifice on your part, slavery will go to places!

All hall, then, Disunion: "Resultful on the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tollings, that pulsisheth peace, that such that Zon, the told reigneth." The solds of Banker Hill shall be greener, now that their great purpose is accomplished. Sleps in peace, Martyr of Harper's Perry! Your life was not given in visin. Rejoice, solities of Payetie and Koscinsko! The only stain on your swords is passing away.

These extracts will give some idea of this

These extracts will give some idea of this famous sneech. It may be added that Mr. Phillips, who was researched home by the police and a body of his friends, was not assaulted, a few pieces of fee thrown by the crowd around his house being the only demonstration.

COL. OCHILTREE'S ROMANCE.

The Texas Hero, Vanguished at Last, Ac-

Prom the Bertford Theat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Representative Tom Ochilitee is at last to marry a fortune. The Roaring Red-hended Ranger of the Rio Grande, whose banhanic makes everybody his friend, is soon, it is said, to marry Miss Eva Mackay, the adopted daughter of John W. Mackay, the Pacille coast millonaire. Among his friends Mr. Ochiltree makes no concealment of the fact of his approaching marriage. Miss Mackay, as is well known, has resided with her mother in Paris for four or five years. During that time all kinds of royal grandees have naid court to her and her share of her father's \$75,000,000; but in each and every case she has plainly indicated that she did not want them, and they anielly picked up their hats and left.

A gentleman, who claims to know all about it, says the Texas Representative met John W. Mackay several years since, when a conversation sprang up about marriage. Mackay remarked, in a familiar way, shapping the genial Tom on the back. Tom, you are getting old enough now, my don't you get married?"

Tom replied, "I can't find a lady who will have me."

"By the way Mackay you have a little rid."

Tom replied. "I can't find a lady who will have me."

There was more talk, and Ochiltree put in:
"By the way, Mackay, you have a little girl over in Paris. I would like to marry her.

Well," said Mackay, 'you have my consent, and if you get her's it will be all right." Mr. Ochiltree seent over six weeks at the Mackay palace in Paris hast summer. He wood and won her.

The only difficulty in this interesting story is that Ochiltree is himself the author of it. The ordinary public look upon him as the prince of American truth wrestiers. At the same time, his many friends would be exceedingly pleased to know that Miss Mackay not such a sensible husband, and that Tom himself got such a rich wife.

What the Colored Journalists are Saying. From the New York Globe of Saturday,

Mr. J. E. Bruce of Washington, the ugliest colored editor in the United States, has gone into the newspaper business. This time he calls his paper Grit. He should have called it Gall. But Bruce is a july scribe, and Grit will live. Go it, Jonny.

The African Methodiat Dr. J. H. A. Johnson, editor, published at Baltimore, is just new colorating its fourth analyses are the editor says: "We have been limping along for the last three years, by the grace of God."
Brother Johnson, we trust you will stop limping and go to walking boldly and squarely on your feet. Three years is a long time to hmp. The Cincinnati Afro American joins the list of cow-ards, and thinks with the Charleston New Fra that it is better for the colored man to stand and be shot than to

shoot and stand. The Madison (Fig.) Recorder comes to us this week by one half. Friend Beggs, favor us with the other half by return mail, as we like to go the whole bog or none

Speaking of the editor of the Globs, Brother Simkens

of the Irkiness Mantion says. "A great deal has been said and done in Weshington to prostigte Brother Fortune, but in our opinion he gets worse. It is bittered now than ever against the Administration." Brother From the instinuouslis World.

The marriage of the Hon Fred Imagiase seems to be regarded by colored men of this section as a mistake. It is a personal matter, and a man has a sight to marry whom he chooses. Mrs Douglass is a tady of intelligence, freed early from many of the predictions of caste, and is perfectly satisfied. See layer the old only and he neces-her. Whose business is it? Mr Douglass is not in his

doings. He is the richest chared man in Washington, and has an income of nearly \$7,000 a year, thus being able to keep his "white wife in a white way." From the Pittshurgh Weekly News, Fred Douglass has married a red headed white girl, 33 cars old. We have no further use for him as a leader His picture hangs in our parlor; we will bang it in the

Interesting News About the Newly Elected Scuntor from Maryland.

SUNBEAMS. The twelve doctors sent from England to —A military medical school is to be estabished in the Chateau Phare, recently ceded by the ex-

Empress Engine to the town of Margeilles. - An elaborate work on lace and embroilery is in process of compilation by Lady Marian Alford, who is regarded as about the best amateur artist in England

Viscount Berehaven, who has just succorded to the Eardom of Mantry, was for some time a trooper in a cavairy regiment, and has recently been an estler in Amstralia.

-Twenty-franc pieces very skilfully made of gill platina have been discovered to be in circulation in Beigium. They are said to have been atruck on board a small steamer which is continually travelling from one port to another.

L'Acudémie des Sciences has received no-

tice that at the Turin International Exposition of Electricity, which opens on April 1 next, a prize of 10,000 france will be given by the Italian Government for the best lighting apparatus commerci -A work called "Industrial Surgery" will

scon be undertaken in France. It is said that wounds underly many of the new tools and machines used in the arts in France are often of a nature to require a special treatment, the principles of which are not laid down in the current books -The municipal schools in Paris are now

visited regularly twice a month by medical inspectors, who also are required to attend in urgent cases. It is imped by these means to limit the spread of contagious seases. There are 120 of these doctors, and they re-The Medical Record estimates that among 1,000 doctors the annual death rate ranges between 15 and 25, making a yearly loss of 1,800 physicians out of nr 10,000. But the supply is such as to remove all cause

of apprehension, for the number of our medical gradu-ates in 1882-81 was 3,979, more than double the estimated number of deaths. -The wire-fence controversy in Nebraska s the antithesis of that in Texas. In Nebraska it is a ranch company which has fenced in, as it is alleged,

20,000 acres of grazing land belonging to the public do-main, and the United States District Attorney has begun suit for the removal of the fence, averring that settlers have been prevented from taking up the land. -The latest thing in Parisian millinery is the cat pelorament. Small stuffed kittens are now fashonable as the ornaments of the prevailing largerimmed hats and the effect of these tiny tigerish animals is striking. At present only one cat at a time is worn; but after a little while, when emboldened by success, a family group of cat and kittens may be

looked for -The Revue Mensuelle de Medecine notices a case in which a woman who was entirely helpless from chores and hysteria was told to take her medicins very cautionsty, as it was very powerful. She therenpon took the whole of it, with the intention of poisoning herself. Two days later she began to assist the nurses in the hospital, and in a month was discharged cured The medicine was bread pills.

Sir Samuel Baker writes: "There is no country in the world so favorable to the cultivation of cotton as that portion of the Soudan within the rainy sone, where showers from May to the middle of Sep-tember insure the growth of the cotton plant, and a crop time absolutely free from monsture, where not one drop I dew descends by night, assists the planter to collect

-The Moniteur des Fils et Tissus protests gainst the use of the off-cloths ordinarily employed in overing tables and in lining children's carriages, as ach fabrics, coming in contact with vinegar, would rm soluble acceptes of a dangerous character. The writer polyises unnufacturers to make these articles without using white lead; nine ounces of it were found in a square yard of one sample of the fabric.

-An English M. P., when standing for an Essex constituency, is said to have been interviewed by an undertaker as to his vote. Anxious to secure it, the learned candidate ordered a coffin of him. This was for-warded to Landon, but, unable to induce his wife to tolerate it in the bridal chamber or his servants to allow it in the nother regions, he had it carted down to Lin-coln's lun, placed on end, fitted with shelves, and used

-The new "immortal," Edouard Pailleron. can boast the most varied experience of any living Freuch dramatist. He has practised law, like François Villon. He has been in the army. He has lived a forest ife with the painters of Fontainebleau. He has wan ered in Eastern lands with the artist Beauce, who painted a portrait of him in Arab costume. He came to Paris to turn poet under the guidance of Pierre Dupont. Then he became a successful dramstist, and now he is an aendemician

-Among the adherents of the Mormon Church in Utah are 50,000 of Scandinavian and Lutheran stock. A special effort is being made to restore them to Christianity. The Presbyterians are working through Norwegian evangelists. The Methodists have appointed a Norwegian missionary to Salt Lake, where he has erected a church edifice and opened a school. The Swedish Lutherans have sent a minister, who has gathered congregation, and a Danish Lutheran clergyman will

-A letter was recently admitted as a will stminster, Md. The case was strongly contested. J. Henry Hoppe died intestate, and his estate amounted to about \$180,000. Eliza Ann Byers presented to the Court a letter to herself from Hoppe, in which he said: "Ann, after my death you are to have \$40,000. This you are to have, will or no will. Take care of this letter until my death. Ann. keep this to yourself." The paper was declared by the executors to be a forgery. The jury, after a ten days' trial, decoded it genuine. Issues were taken a the Court of Appeals to determine whether the letter

was a testamentary paper, and the Court decided it to be sufficient for a will -The name of aphthite, or unalterable, is riven to a valuable alloy made at Marselles, and which closely resembles gold in color and appearance. Its production is accomplished by placing in a crucible cop per us pure as possible, platinum, and tungstic acid, in certain proportions, and when the metals are complete. ly melted they are stirred and granulated by running them into water containing 500 grams of slaked lime and the same of carbonate of potash for every cubic me-tre of water, this mixture dissolved in water, renders the alloy still purer. The granulated metal is collected, dried, remeited, and a definite proportion of fine gold added. For jewelry the material is almost unsurn

-Further tests made with the Nordenfelt gun by the British naval authorities exhibit the wonder-ful capacity of that weapon. It seems that a hardened steel bullet of seven and one-fourth ounces weight, at a range of 300 yards, penetrated, at an angle of forty-fivdegrees, the side and boiler of a torpede bont, as repre-sented by a one sixteenth-inch steel plate eighteen inches in front of a second steel plate one-half inch thick. On being fired directly end on at a torpedo boat, the bullet penetrated the steel how plate, one sixteenth inch thick, at an angle of ten degrees, and four bulkheads at ight angles-and, striking the boiler, the bullet then in signted the half-inch steel plate representing it to a depth of half an inch; subequently, under similar condi-tions, the plate was perforated altogether. The accuracy is also remarkable, the mean deviation at 300 yards o ten rounds fired slowly being 5.6 inches; and in resp

 Oitver Wendell Holmes, in an address to the Harvard Medical School, referred to the achromatic microscope as having "-reated a new era in medical science, 'to say nothing of its great services in other de-partments of knowledge. He illustrated the power of he instrument strikingly by saying, while a scrap of human skin was under the glass, that the fragment thu mannish san was un'er the glass, that the fragment thus magnified represented an individual just one mile in height. He would ten times overtop the loftiest of the pyranide, and twenty times the tallest of our steeples. His breadth and twenty times being in proportion to his height, his weight would be one hundred and twenty billion pounds, equal to sixty million tons. "He could take our State House up as we should lift a paving stone" the broater added." tone," the Doctor added, "and fling it into the water beyond Beston Lightbonse, cleaning out that palace of the people by a summary process quicker than the pra-terian bands of Domitian or Commodus would have cleaned out a Roman Senate chamber that dared to have

-M. Paul Bert has made a long communication to the Prench Academy of sciences on anaesthe-sta produced by mixtures of chloreform, vapor, and air, It's experiments were made on human beings of various now than ever against the Administration." Brother Simkens, you can count to sivery time on the side of the black man, and Mr. Arthur such has free mediated in the indicates of the chief the entire Colored Papes Accordance in the summer of test?

From the festimagnetic Wards. nears, amountations of limbs, and so on. The duration of the operations has varied considerably, one case of ovariotions; lasting one four and a quarter. The results were similar in all cases, and the amountation mixture employed was eight grammes of chloroform, vaporized in one hundred litres of air. When seven grammes were used the sloop was less protound, and M. Bert thousest useless to try a higher done. The mixture is not dis agreeable to breathe and some patients rather liked it. The phase of repulsion sometimes exhibited by patients is suppressed by the new method and there is no sufficiently cation or arrest of breathing. Insensibility resulted in Fix or eight minutes at the most, and was maintained in a regular manner during the whole time of respiring the mixture. The pulse was calm and regular during the sleep, and was only a little accelerated during the period of excitation. The breathing also was very regular, as in ordinary above except during excitation, when it was eligibly neederated. There was no names or combing lightly accelerated. There was no naives or conding out the ideaperature of the bedy remained about the same In short, the surgeon had no anxiety about the patient canonic any disturbance, the latter sleeping tranquilly. These advantages, including a saving of chloroform, are in favor of the new method.

From the Ballimure Sau Judge Wilson is as fond of snuff as ever.